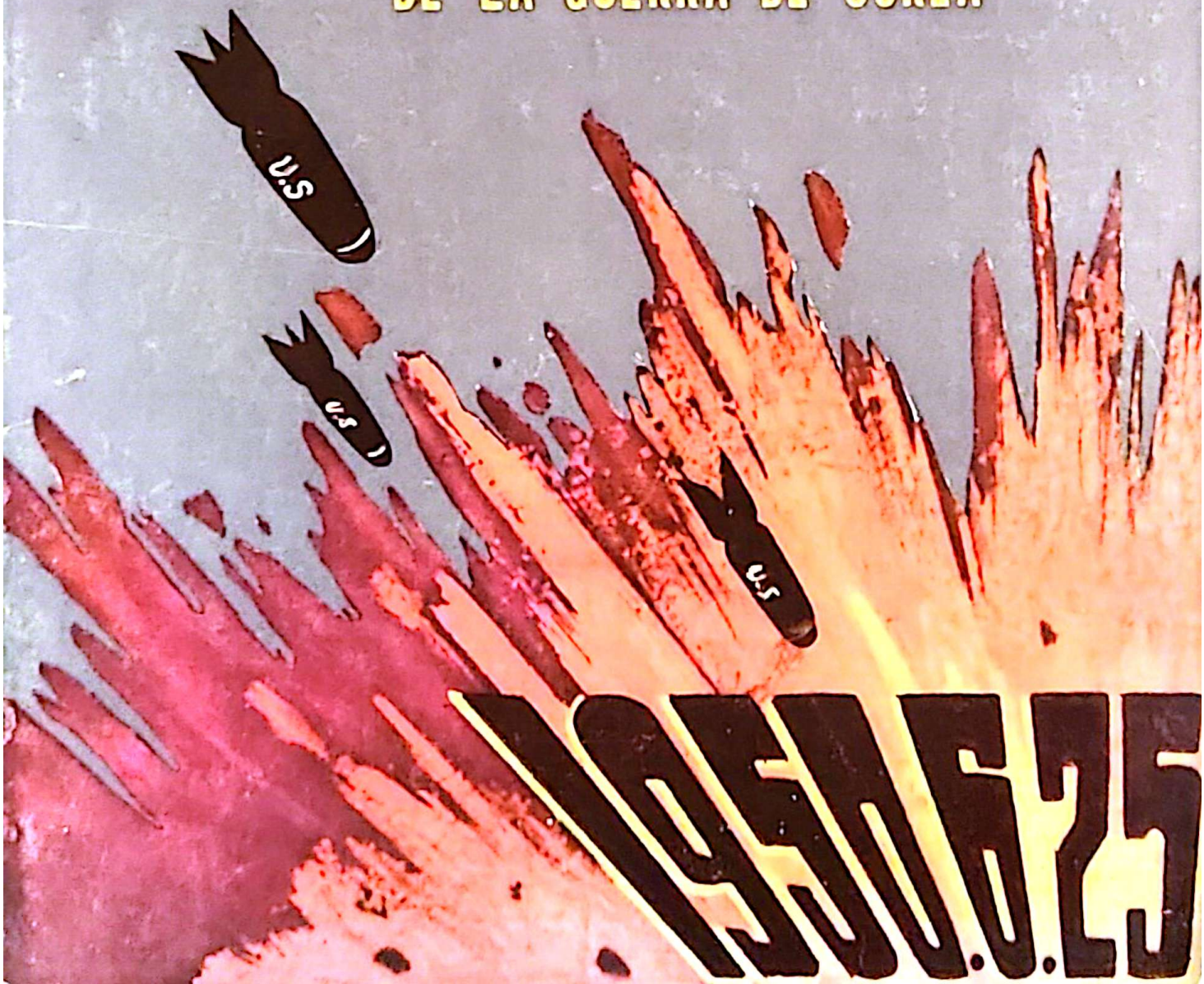
L'IMPERIALISME AMERICAIN — BOUTEFEU DE LA GUERRE DE COREE

U. S. IMPERIALISM — THE IGNITER OF THE KOREAN WAR

EL IMPERIALISMO NORTEAMERICANO — PROVOCADOR DE LA GUERRA DE COREA



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Editions de l'Armée Populaire de Corée
The Korean People's Army Publishing House
Ediciones del Ejército Popular Coreano
Pyongyang—R.P.D.C.
Pyongyang—D.P.R.K.
1965

"Le soldat vainqueur"

"A victorious soldier"

"El soldado vencedor"

were still off the Korean coast, General MacArthur broadcast his Proclamations 1 and 2. The cold, steely wording of these documents was an ominous portent of things to come. They read like a funeral dirge to murdered hopes. Both were signed by MacArthur and were liberally sprinkled with his favourite pronouns "I" and "My."

PROCLAMATION No. 1.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KOREA:

As Commander-in-Chief, United States Army Forces, Pacific, I do hereby proclaim as follows . . .

Article I

All powers of government over the territory of Korea south of 38 degress north latitude and the people thereof will be for the present exercised under my authority.

Article II

Until further orders, all governmental, public and honorary functionaries and employees, as well as all officials and employees, paid or voluntary of all public utilities, services, including public welfare and public health, and all other persons engaged in essential services, shall continue to perform their usual functions and duties, and shall preserve and safeguard all records and property.

Article III

Persons will obey my orders and orders issued under my authority. Acts of resistance to the occupying forces or any acts which may disturb public peace and safety will be punished severely.

Article IV

Your property rights will be respected. You will pursue your normal occupations, except as I shall otherwise order.

Article V

For all purposes during the military control, English will be the official language. In event of any ambiguity or diversity of interpretation or definition between any

Le 7 septembre 1945, avant même d'occuper la Corée du Sud, les impérialistes américains ont publié à Yokohama, du Japon, la Proclamation No 1 de MacArthur, alors commandant des forces armées U.S. dans le Pacifique, sur l'application en Corée du Sud de l'administration militaire U.S.

On September 7, 1945, prior to their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists issued in Yokohama, Japan, Proclamation No. 1 of Douglas MacArthur, Commander of the U.S. Army in the Pacific area, declaring that the military government would be enforced in South Korea.

El 7 de septiembre de 1945, todavia antes de ocupar Corea del Sur, los imperialistas norteamericanos han publicado en Yokojama del Japón la primera proclamación de Douglas MacArthur, entonces comandante de las Fuerzas Armadas de U.S. en el Pacífico, sobre la aplicación en Corea del Sur de la administración militar U.S.

Le 8 septembre 1945, les troupes d'agression de l'impérialisme américain ont débarqué au port d'Intcheun pour occuper la Corée du Sud.

On September 8, 1945, the aggressive U.S. army landed in Inchon port to occupy South Korea.

El 8 de septiembre de 1945, las tropas de agresión yanquis desembarcaron en el puerto de Inchon para ocupar Corea del Sur.

Korean Pacific Press
WASHINGTON BUREAU
1020 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST
Washington 6, D. C.

October 10, 1949

Dear President Rhee:

Your letter of September 30, and the copy of your Sept. 30 letter to Ambassadors Chang and Chough, have been read with utmost care, and I have come in to Washington to confer with them. There are several matters in it to which I give you my best answers:

1. On the question of attacking northward, I can see the reasons for it, I think, and sympathize with the feeling that offense is the best and sometimes the only defense.

It is too bad that this is true, yet I am positive that such is the fact. The tension is equally great in Korea, Germany, and Yugoslavia just now, and not much less so in Greece. The strong feeling in American official and public circles is that we should continue to lean way over backward to avoid any semblance of aggression, and make sure the blame for what happens is upon Russia. I can fully concur in your disgust that we must still continue to retreat and appease, after four years -- but I do think the time is not too far away when a turn will come and Russia will be thrown back.

I have just had a talk with Congressman Riehlman, and he says the five Congressmen who were in Korea will assemble tomorrow morning to see what pressure they can bring on the House leadership to pass the bill. Riehlman is the only one who is back today; the others get in in the morning. They are good friends -- were much impressed by you and by what they saw in Seoul -- and will do all they can.

Meanwhile, if we do lose the "cold war", that would only result in its becoming "hot" -- and that may well be the only way in which the issues finally can be settled.

With warmest of good wishes and respectful regards,

Cordially yours,

Robert T. Oliver

«...Sur la question de l'attaque contre le Nord, je peux voir la raison pour elle, je crois, et sympathise avec le sentiment que l'offensive est la meilleure et parfois l'unique défense... Nous devrions continuer à nous pencher en arrière pour éviter toute apparence d'agression, et s'assurer que la blâme de ce qui se passe retombe sur la Russie...»

Photo: La lettre en réponse de Robert T. Oliver, alors conseiller spécial à Syngman Rhee, adressée le 10 octobre 1949 à ce dernier.

"...On the question of attacking northward, I can see the reason for it, I think, and sympathize with the feeling that offense is the best and sometimes the only defense... We should continue to lean way over backward to avoid any semblance of aggression, and make sure the blame for what happens is upon Russia..."

Photo shows a reply dated October 10 ,1949 from Robert T. Oliver, Syngman Rhee's special advisor

"... Sobre la cuestión del ataque contra el Norte, yo veo la razón para ello, yo creo y simpatizo con el sentimiento de que la ofensiva es la mejor y algunas veces única medida de defensa. Para no dar ninguna apariencia de agresión y para que las difamaciones eventuales caigan sobre la Unión Soviética debemos actuar con suprema cautela, siendo ésta la idea y opinión de las autoridades norteamericanas..."

Foto: Carta de respuesta de Robert T. Oliver, consejero especial de Syngman Rhee, dirigida a éste mismo el 10 de octubre de 1949.

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Carte d'opérations, élaborée en 1949 dans le plus grand secret par les impérialistes américains pour envahir la partie nord de la R.P.D.C.

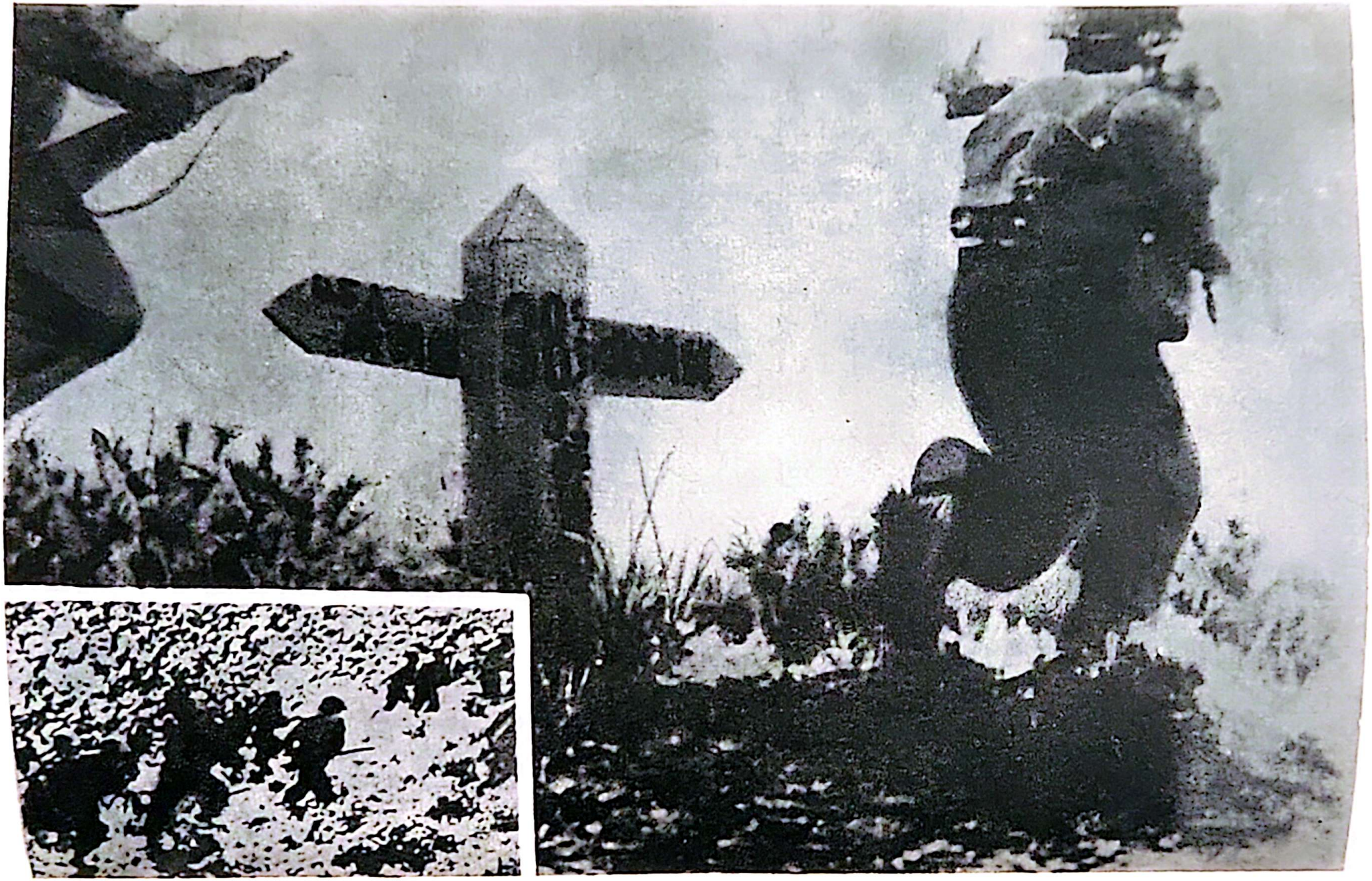
The top-secret 1949 plan of operations worked out for invading North Korea by the U.S. imperialists

Mapa de operaciones, elaborado en 1949 con el mayor secreto por los imperialistas norteamericanos para invadir a la parte septentrional de la R.P.D.C.

En juin 1950, le fameux fauteur de guerre Dulles, alors conseiller au Département d'Etat, s'est introduit dans la Corée du Sud. Le 18 juin, il a inspecté, en compagnie des conseillers militaires américains résidant en Corée du Sud et des officiers supérieurs de l'armée fantoche de Syngman Rhee, les dispositifs militaires le long du 38e parallèle. Dans la tranchée des troupes de l'armée fantoche il a passé dans la dernière revue les plans d'opérations sur l'«expédition vers le Nord» pour en donner son approbation.

On June 17, 1950,, U.S. State Department advisor Dulles, a notorious warmonger, came to South Korea. On June 18, Dulles, accompanied by the U.S. military advisory group and high-ranking officials of the puppet Syngman Rhee's army, inspected military installations along the 38th parallel, and in a trench on the parallel gave his final approval to the plan of operations for "March North."

En junio de 1950, el famoso instigador de la guerra Dulles, entonces consejero del Departamento de Estado se introdujo en Corea del Sur. El 18 del mismo mes, éste inspeccionó, en compañía de los consejeros militares norteamericanos residentes en Corea del Sur y de los oficiales superiores del ejército títere de Syngman Rhee, los dispositivos militares a lo largo del paralelo 38. En las trincheras Dulles revisó y ratificó últimamente el plan de operación de la "Marcha al Norte".



Le 25 juin 1950, au petit matin, la clique Syngman Rhee, sous l'instigation des yankees, a entrepris l'agression militaire contre la R.P.D.C. Les troupes de l'Armée fantoche de Syngman Rhee, sous le commandement direct des conseillers militaires americains, ont franchi par surprise le 38e parallèle et ont pénétré de 1-2 km dans le Nord dans les directions de Haijou, Keumtcheun et Tcheulweun.

At dawn on June 25, 1950, the U.S. imperialists ordered their henchmen Syngman Rhee clique to start an armed aggression on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
Under the direct command of the U.S. military advisory group, Syngman Rhee's army crossed suddenly the 38th parallel and advanced 1-2 kilometres towards Haejoo, Keumchun, and Chulwon.

El 25 de junio de 1950, a la madrugada, la camarilla de Syngman Rhee bajo la instigación de los yanquis, emprendió la agresión militar contra la R.P.D.C. Las tropas del ejército títere de Syngman Rhee, bajo el comando directo de los consejeros militares norteamericanos pasaron por sorpresa el paralelo 38 y penetraron entre 1 y 2 km en el norte en dirección de Jezu, Kumchon y Chelwon.

Après avoir arrêté l'attaque des troupes de Syngman Rhee du 25 juin 1950 au nord du 38e parallèle, les soldats de l'Armée populaire passent à la contre-offensive.

On June 25, 1950, the puppet Syngman Rhee's army crossed the 38th parallel and started aggression against the north. The fighters of the Korean People's Army, having repulsed their invasion, went over to counterattack.

Después de haber detenido el ataque de las tropas títeres de Syngman Rhee del 25 de junio 1950 al norte del paralelo 38, los soldados del Ejército Popular pasan a la contraofensiva.

Le 20 juillet 1950, à Daijeun, les unités de l'Armée populaire de Corée ont complètement encerclé et anéanti la prétendue "Invincible 24e division" de l'armée américaine, qui tentait une résistance désespérée. 6.900 ennemis ont été tués, blessés et faits prisonniers, y compris Dean, chef de la division capturé.
Photo: Les unités motorisées de l'Armée populaire de Corée, après la libération de la ville de Daijeun, poursuivent l'ennemi en fuite.

On July 20, 1950, the Korean People's Army units completely encircled and smashed the U.S. 24th Division, the so-called "ever-victorious division" which put up desperate resistance in Taejun. In this battle General Dean, Commander of the U.S. 24th Division, was taken prisoner, and more than 6,900 enemy soldiers were killed, wounded or captured. Photo shows a mechanized unit of the Korean People's Army advancing southward, having liberated the city of Taejun, in hot pursuit of the fleeing enemy.

El 20 de julio de 1950, en Tezon, las unidades del Ejército Popular Coreano cercaron completamente y aplastaron la llamada "invencible división 24" del ejército norteamericano, la cual intentaba una resistencia desesperada.6,900 enemigos fueron muertos, heridos y hechos prisioneros, incluido Dean, Jefe de la división, quien fue capturado.
Foto: Las unidades motorizadas del Ejército Popular Coreano, después de la liberación de la ciudad de Tezon, persiguiendo a los enemigos en fuga.

the crime but on the other hand I was the person who did the inhumane crime against the people by carrying germ bombs and dropping them where innocent women and children would be the most likely victims. This is a horrible crime against the people, even the German Nazis would not use it. Those people like Elsa Koch who would make lamp shades out of human skin would not use it, but I used it for the US imperialist warmongers of wall street. Since I have been captured by the Chinese volunteers and I laid down my arms I have been treated far better than a person who had committed even much lesser crimes deserves to expect. But

How I Was Forced To Take Part in the Inhuman Bacteriological Warfare Launched by the US Wall Street

I am John Quinn a POW in the United States Air Force. I am 24 years old. I joined the Air Force when I was 20 in February of 1948. My home is in Pasadena, California. After I graduated from Aviation Cadets in February 25, 1949 I was assigned to the Air University. They sent me through an eight week course on how to teach called the Academic Instructor Course. After I finished they assigned me to the Academic Instructor Division as a staff member. My job was training aide officers to teach people how to make

In our regular briefing on the 31st of December the operations officer told us to be sure and report all duds to the intelligence section at de-briefing when we returned.

On the 3rd of January I reported to Group Operations at 2 o'clock in the afternoon along with 26 other pilots, 27 navigators, 27 radio bombardiers and 27 engineers (in some cases these engineers were gunners. In our squadron we had 3 ships which could carry gunners) My crew was Rogers 1/Lt navigator, and Sayer Sgt. as engineer. We didn't carry a radio bombadier because the weather was good. I copied off the board our route assignment which was Sariwon to Pyongyang and our time of take off which was 2:30 in the afternoon. The regular briefing started

we left it at 1:45. I told them where we were going to drop them and he made it on his map.

We took off at 2:25 and arrived just south of Pyongyang at 2:30. I turned east from the road, just south of the bridge, and when we reached 200 ft Rogers said that ought to be it and I dropped the four wing bombs, one at a time in rapid succession. They were duds. We both knew then for sure they were germ bombs.

We finished the rest of the mission by 4:15 and landed back at Kunsan at 5:10. We left the airplane and after turning in our equipment and reporting that the planes were dud we went directly to the intelligence section in Group Operations for de-briefing. We reported that we had dropped

I have received my [illegible] against the people I have done an inhumane thing against innocent peace loving people. I know now how wrong this crime is, and I ask that the people can see it in their hearts to forgive me for this crime. It was a crime against all the peace loving people of the world and one which should surely be condemned by all peace loving people. I ask forgiveness from all people who want peace because my crime has been against them.

John Quinn

".....J'étais obligé d'être un instrument de ces fauteurs de guerre, de larguer des bombes bactériologiques et de commettre ce crime abominable contre le peuple coréen et les Volontaires du peuple chinois. Car je suis soldat et je dois obéir aux ordres, et ces ordres viennent des impérialistes de Wall Street.

Je n'ai pu refuser de perpétrer ce crime. Mais, d'autre part, j'ai été celui qui a commis ce crime inhumain contre le peuple en portant des bombes bactériologiques et en les lâchant là où les femmes et les enfants innocents seraient des victimes les plus probables..."

Photo: Le lieutenant John Quinn, un pilote U.S. capturé, et une partie de son exposé concernant sa participation à la guerre bactériologique menée par les forces armées américaines en Corée.

"...I was forced to be the tool of these warmongers and made to drop germ bombs and do this awful crime against the people of Korea and the Chinese Volunteers. Because I am a soldier I must follow orders and these orders came from those imperialists of Wall Street. I could not refuse to do this crime. But on the other hand I was the person who did this inhuman crime against the people, by carrying germ bombs and dropping them where innocent women and children would be the most likely victims..."

Photo shows Lt. John Quinn, a captured U.S. pilot, and a part of his testimony concerning his participation in the germ warfare waged by the American forces in Korea.

"...Soy el que cometí crímenes inhumanos contra el pueblo al haber lanzado bombas bacteriológicas donde éstas podían afectar más a las mujeres y niños inocentes... Estuve obligado a ser un instrumento de estos incendiarios de la guerra y tiradores de bombas bacteriológicas, y de cometer este crimen abominable contra el pueblo coreano y los voluntarios chinos. Pues soy soldado y debo obedecer a las órdenes, y estas órdenes vienen de los imperialistas de Wall Steet..."

En la foto: El teniente de las Fuerzas Aéreas Norteamericanas, John Quin, capturado en el cumplimiento de su tarea para lanzar las bombas bacteriológicas durante la guerra de Corea, y una parte de su confesión.

En violation flagrante des conventions internationales, les impérialistes américains ont employé dans la guerre de Corée quantité d'armes bactériologiques et chimiques.

En deux mois, du 28 janvier au 31 mars 1952, ils ont effectué plus de 800 lancements de bombes contenant des bactéries de peste, choléra, typhus, etc. dans quelque 400 endroits de la Corée du Nord. Du 27 février au 9 avril de la même année, ils ont entrepris le lancement d'envergure de bombes à gaz.

Photo: Divers porteurs de bactéries employés par les agresseurs américains.

The U.S. imperialists, in a most flagrant violation of international law, dropped numerous bacteriological and chemical weapons.

During two months alone, from January 28 to March 31, 1952, the enemy, on some 800 occasions, dropped germ bombs contained with pest, chorela, typhus germs in more than 400 areas. And between February 27 and April 9 of the same year, they dropped countless poison-gas bombs.

Photo: Some of the germ carriers dropped by the U.S. aggressors.

En violación flagrante de las convenciones internacionales, los imperialistas norteamericanos han empleado en la Guerra de Corea cantidades de armas bacteriológicas y químicas. En los meses de enero 28 a marzo 31 de 1952, ellos efectuaron más de 800 lanzamientos de bombas que contenían bacterias de peste, colera, tifus, etc. en unos 400 lugares de Corea del Norte. Del 27 de febrero al 9 de abril del mismo año ellos efectuaron bombardeos con bombas a gas.

Foto: Portadores de bacterias usadas por los yanquis.

La cote 1.211, située à l'Est du front de la Corée, est une hauteur dominante, importante du point de vue stratégique. Comptant, par l'"offensive d'automne" de 1951, conquérir coûte que coûte cette hauteur, s'enfoncer profondément dans le Nord et opérer un encerclement dans la région de l'Est de Corée, les troupes impérialistes américaines ont lancé des attaques pendant plus de 60 jours de suite. Mais les héroïques soldats de l'Armée populaire de Corée, par une défense active s'appuyant sur leurs galeries et par des contre-attaques, ont infligé à l'ennemi des coups mortels et ont sauvegardé la hauteur. Depuis lors cette hauteur était surnommée "Hauteur des victoires" et "Hauteur des héros" par les soldats de l'Armée populaire. En revanche les ennemis la nommaient "Hauteur de crève-cœur" et la vallée y menant "Vallée de trappe".

Height 1211, a militarily and strategically important point, on the eastern front. In the "autumn offensive" of 1951, the U.S. imperialist army determined to dislodge our forces on the height at all cost, launched a series of attacks on Height 1211 for some sixty days. They wanted to capture this height and encircle the entire eastern front. However, the heroic Korean People's Army fighters waged positive defensive battles and counter-attacks, dealing one staggering blow another to the enemy. And they defended the height to the last. That is why the Korean people call Height 1211 the "Height of Victory" and the "Height of Heroes" But the enemy called it a "Heartbreak Ridge", for their hearts broke whenever they looked up at the height where the bodies of their buddies were piled in heaps in a sea of blood. They called the valley "Punch bowl" because once they got in, they could not get out.

La colina 1,211, situada al Este de Corea, es una elevación dominante e importante desde el punto de vista estratégico. Queriendo en la "ofensiva del otoño" de 1951, conquistar cueste lo que cueste esta colina, infiltrarse profundamente y tender un cerco en la región del Este de Corea, las tropas yanquis lanzaron ataques durante más de 60 días seguidos. Pero los heroicos soldados de Corea en una defensa activa apoyándose de sus túneles y por los contra-ataques, infligieron golpes mortales al enemigo y salvaguardaron la colina. Desde entonces esta elevación se denomina "colina de las victorias" y "colina de los héroes" por los soldados del Ejército Popular. En cambio, los enemigos la llamaron "colina de las desesperaciones" y "valle de las trampas".

Les agresseurs américains capturés par les vaillants soldats de l'Armée populaire de Corée.

Aggressive U.S. armymen captured by the heroic Korean People's Army.

Agresores yanquis capturados por los valientes soldados del Ejército Popular Coreano.

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Une partie du résultat remporté par l'Armée populaire de Corée pendant les 3 ans de Guerre de Libération de la Patrie contre les agresseurs américains.

Tués, blessés et faits prisonniers:	1.093.839
dont les Américains	397.543
Canons:	
capturés	6.321
détruits	1.374
Tanks:	
capturés	374
détruits	2.690
Automobiles:	
capturées	9.239
détruites	4.111
Blindés:	
capturés	146
détruits	45
Avions:	
capturés	11
abattus	5.729
endommagés	6.484
Vaisseaux de guerre:	
coulés	164
endommagés	93
Armes portatives:	
capturées	119.710

A part of battle results achieved by the Korean People's Army in the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Enemy soldiers killed, wounded or captured:	1,093,839
Of which U.S. army:	397,543
Guns of various calibre:	
Captured	6,321
Destroyed	1,374
Tanks:	
Captured	374
Destroyed	2,690
Motor-cars:	
Captured	9,239
Destroyed	4,111
Armoured cars:	
Captured	146
Destroyed	45
Airplanes:	
Captured	11
Shot down	5,729
Damaged	6,484
War-vessels:	
Sunk	164
Damaged	93
Small arms of various calibre:	
Captured	119,710

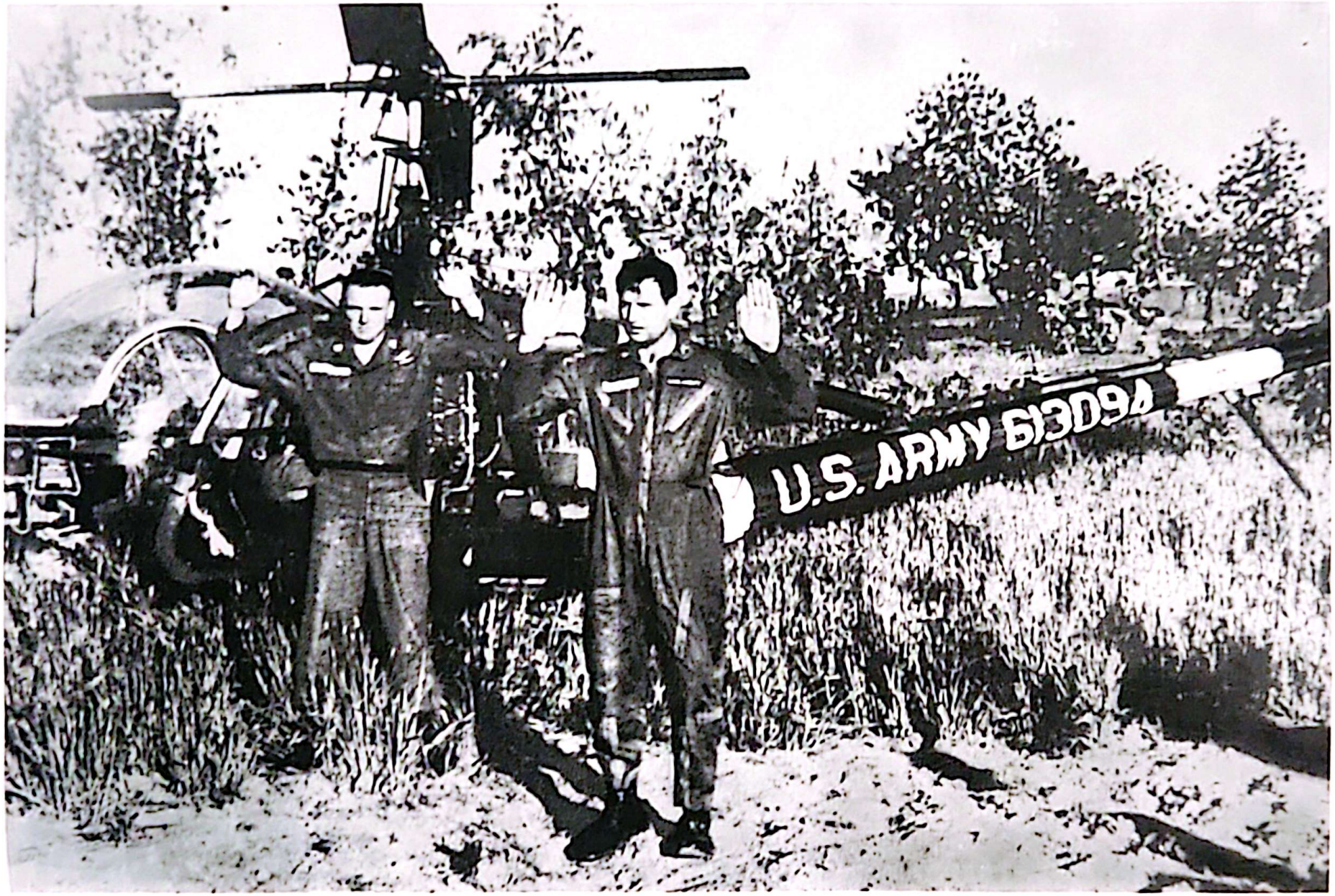
Una parte de los resultados obtenidos por el Ejército Popular Coreano durante los tres años de Guerra de Liberación de la Patria contra los agresores norteamericanos.

Muertos, heridos y presos:	1.093,839
entre ellos: norteamericanos	397,543
Cañones:	
capturados	6,321
destruidos	1,374
Tanques:	
capturados	374
destruidos	2,690
Autos:	
capturados	9,239
destruidos	4,111
Blindados:	
capturados	146
destruidos	45
Aviones:	
capturados	11
abatidos	5,729
averiados	6,484
Buques de guerra:	
hundidos	164
averiados	93
Armas portativas:	
capturadas	119,710

Dans une séance de la Commission d'Armistice militaire le membre supérieur de notre côté dévoile et dénonce les actes d'agression des impérialistes américains. Devant son accusation bien fondée les membres du côté ennemi sont souvent réduits aux abois.

Senior member of our side exposing and denouncing the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists at a session of the Military Armistice Commission and the American delegate driven into a corner

En convocatoria de la Comisión Militar del Armisticio, el representante de nuestra parte, desenmascara y denuncia los actos de agresión de los imperialistas yanquis. Ante esta acusación bien fundada el representante de la parte enemiga se ve, a menudo reducido en aprietos.


U.S. ARMY 613D94

Un hélicoptère américain et ses pilotes capturés par les mesures d'autodéfense de l'artillerie de l'Armée populaire de Corée pendant qu'il effectuait la reconnaissance militaire, après avoir pénétré, en violation flagrante de l'Accord d'Armistice, dans l'espace aérien de la partie nord de la Corée.

A captured U.S. warcraft and its pilot. The American plane flew into the air space of the northern part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a flagrant violation of the Military Armistice Agreement for a reconnaissance flight. The plane was brought down by the self-defence measure of a Korean People's Army artillery unit.

Un piloto norteamericano y su helicóptero capturado por las medidas de autodefensa de la artillería del Ejército Popular Coreano cuando éste efectuaba el reconocimiento militar, después de haber penetrado, en violación flagrante del Acuerdo del Armisticio, en el espacio aéreo de la parte norte.

May 15, 1964

RECEIPT

Admitting the crimes of espionage and illegal intrusion by Captain Ben Weakley Stutts and Captain Carleton William Voltz, the U.S. pilots, who were captured by the self-defence measure of the Korean People's Army while they were committing military espionage act, after illegally intruding into the air over the northern part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea across the Military Demarcation Line in violation of the Armistice Agreement upon the orders of the 8th U.S. Army headquarters on May 17, 1963, and guaranteeing that it will not commit such criminal acts and will strictly abide by the Korean Armistice Agreement in the future, the United Nations Command side on the Military Armistice Commission hereby receives Captain Ben Weakley Stutts and Captain Carleton William Voltz, U.S. army pilots, from the Korean People's Army side.

Cecil R. Combs
Major General, U.S. Air Force
Senior Member
United Nations Command side
Military Armistice Commission

Le reçu lui-même met en évidence les actes d'agression perpétrés par les deux pilotes américains capturés dans leur violation de l'espace aérien de la R.P.D.C. En voici le texte intégral: «Le côté du commandement des forces des Nations Unies dans la Commission d'Armistice militaire, reconnaissant les crimes d'espionnage et d'intrusion illégale commis par le capitaine Ben Weakley Stutts et le capitaine Carleton William Voltz, pilotes U.S., qui ont été capturés par les mesures d'autodéfense de l'Armée populaire de Corée pendant qu'ils commettaient le 17 mai 1963 des actes d'espionnage militaire, après avoir franchi la ligne de démarcation militaire et pénétré illégalement dans l'espace aérien de la partie nord de la R.P.D.C., en violation de l'Accord d'Armistice à l'ordre du commandement de la 8e armée U.S., et garantissant qu'il ne commettra plus à l'avenir de pareils actes criminels et qu'il observera strictement l'Accord d'Armistice de Corée, reçoit du côté de l'Armée populaire de Corée les pilotes de l'armée U.S., le capitaine Ben Weakley Stutts et le capitaine Carleton William Voltz».

Photo: Cecil E. Combs, major-général des forces de l'air U.S., membre supérieur du côté des forces des Nations Unies dans la Commission d'Armistice militaire signant le reçu.

Receipt revealing the aggressive acts of two U.S. pilots. who were captured in the area of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into which they had intruded.

Photo shows Cecil E. Combs, Major General, U.S. Air Force, Senior Member of the United Nations Command side, Military Armistice Commission, signing the receipt.

El recibo de entrega de éstos pone en evidencia los actos de agresión perpetrados por los dos pilotos yanquis capturados cuando violaban nuestro espacio aéreo.
He aquí el texto integral: "La parte del Comando de las Fuerzas de las Naciones Unidas en la Comisión Militar del Armisticio reconociendo los crímenes de espionaje y de intrusión ilegal cometidos por los capitanes Ben Weakley Stutts y Carleton William Voltz, pilotos estadounidenses, capturados por las medidas de autodefensa del Ejército Popular Coreano cuando cometían el 17 de mayo de 1964 actos de espionaje militar, después de haber pasado la línea de demarcación militar y penetrado ilegalmente en el espacio aéreo de la parte norte de la R.P.D.C. en violación del Acuerdo del Armisticio y, a la órden del Comando del 8 Ejército de los EE.UU, el cual garantiza que no volverá a cometer en el futuro semejantes actos criminales y que observará estrictamente el Acuerdo del Armisticio de Corea, recibe de la parte del Ejército Popular Coreano a los pilotos del Ejército U.S., capitanes Ben Weakley Stutts y Carleton William Voltz."
Foto: Cecil E. Combs, general mayor, de las Fuerzas Aéreas de U.S., jefe-representante de la parte de las Fuerzas de las Naciones Unidas a la Comisión Militar del Armisticio firma el recibo.

Vue partielle de la ville de Pyongyang, capitale démocratique prospère de la R.P.D.C.

A view of Pyongyang, the prospering democratic capital.

Vista parcial de la ciudad de Pyongyang, capital democrática y próspera de la R.P.D.C.

L'héroïque Armée populaire de Corée se tient toujours fermement à la ligne de défense de sa patrie—la République populaire démocratique de Corée.

The heroic Korean People's Army is firmly defending the dear fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

El heroico Ejército Popular Coreano se mantiene siempre firme a la defensa de su Patria-la R.P.D.C.